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would, as has been repeatedly pointed out, confer no very great benefit on shippers. The principal advantage would accrue to shipping interests which already have a well-established monopoly. To deviate from our traditional record of a desire for fair treatment to other nations and the peaceful settlement of disputes would be to exchange a noble record for a mess of pottage.

In a few months the arbitration treaty with Japan will terminate. Japan has already signified her desire to renew it, but violent opposition comes from the Pacific coast because the decision of an arbitral court might give a status to Japanese citizens in the United States which the legislation of several commonwealths seeks to deny them. This question is also one which should not prevent the renewal of a treaty with Japan accompanied by a contemporaneous agreement made in the year 1909. In this enlightened day no nation can ignore its obligations to the other nations of the earth. There should be a sacredness in regard to international agreements which does not attach itself even to engagements between individuals. It is beyond belief that the traditional friendship between the United States and Japan should be destroyed or shattered by a controversy of this nature. Fortunately there is every probability that all grounds of irritation can be settled by diplomacy without resort to arbitration.

A favorite argument against arbitration repeatedly reiterated in recent years has been that as the United States is detached from Europe, not merely because of her isolation geographically, but because of institutions different from a majority of nations in the Old World, we cannot trust the judgment of an official tribunal made up of foreigners. In other words, our contentions would be considered by a biased court. Here again we cannot afford to act upon the presumption that we must hold aloof from the great family of nations because of a possible prejudice against us. A more conclusive refutation of this objection, however, is our experience in arbitrations in past years, concerning which there is a prevalent misapprehension. Superficial students of the subject have maintained that we have suffered injuries by the decrees of courts of arbitration. Exactly the contrary is the case. There is no country which has a more satisfactory record of favorable awards. Almost every kind of controversy, such as indignities or injustices to citizens, questions of boundary, fishing rights and many others have been submitted to arbitration. There have been 77 of these awards, in which the decisions against the United States have numbered 12; there have been 15 cases in which, on consideration of counter-claims, there have been partial awards in favor of both countries, but in 50 instances the decisions or awards have been entirely in favor of the United States. The grand total of awards has reached \$93,000,000, of which \$69,000,000, or approximately three-fourths, has been in favor of our country.

In the list of countries in Europe, which have been parties to arbitrations in which the interest of the United States was concerned, are included Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Portugal,

and Denmark, together with a number of other countries. There have been arbitrations with Mexico and almost every country in the New World. In the award of the so-called Boxer Indemnity against China in 1901, the decision was such that the United States remitted a very large share of the amount. Nothing in our history gives ground for refusing to renew our treaties.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have expressed their earnest desire that these treaties may be ratified without modification and it should be the earnest desire of every advocate of arbitration that the Senate may act promptly that our country may retain the position which it has assumed—that of leadership in the great cause of international peace. Not to renew our treaties would be a backward step indeed.

Mr. Bryan, Pacifist and Diplomat.

There is no mistaking the attitude of William Jennings Bryan on the question of international peace. Our most pronounced pacifists have never expressed themselves more definitely than has our Secretary of State. Among the many addresses which he has delivered recently in which he has referred to international relations, we select these words from his oration delivered at the commencement exercises at the Holy Cross Academy, June 13, Cardinal Gibbons presiding. After granting that he found the inspiration for his address in a poem by one of the graduates, "A Song of Peace," he said:

Universal peace is the goal toward which we are heading. The Christian world is wearied of wars. It is wearied of international bickerings that do not always end in the shedding of men's blood, but too often engender bitter feelings that only the passing of years can take away. It was a mistake to believe that in doing away with wars we would become a race of weak and irresolute men. Men are beginning to understand the meaning of brotherhood as taught by the "Prince of Peace."

If one would know something of Mr. Bryan's power as a diplomat, let him read the Guthrie dinner address at Pittsburgh, of which the following is an abstract:

I am here for a double purpose: first, to introduce two distinguished gentlemen, His Excellency Viscount Chinda, who, with such ability and distinction, represents Japan at the capital of our nation, and Ambassador Guthrie, to whom has been given the honor of representing the United States at Tokyo. My connection with the department having to do with foreign relations makes it appropriate that I should be present on this occasion, when these representatives of their respective countries make each other's acquaintance.

The second purpose of my visit is to pay my respects to and express my personal regard for these gentlemen who are entrusted with the honorable mission of representing the two countries so long and intimately united in the bonds of friendship. I have had opportunity to

renew in this country an acquaintance with his excellency the Japanese ambassador which began nearly eight years ago, in his far-away home. I feel that both his country and ours are fortunate in having in the diplomatic service one so fully equipped for the duties that fall to an ambassador. While no one could surpass him in devotion to the interests of his countrymen, it would be equally impossible to surpass him in the courtesy and kindness of spirit which are so valuable in international affairs. He has set so high a standard that the President has been careful to select as our representative to Japan a man of the highest character, of large experience, and sincerely appreciative of the greatness and the progress of the country to which he goes.

I am sure that Mr. Guthrie will meet the most exacting requirements of his great office, and that the delightful occasion in which we participate tonight may be regarded as fitly representing the amicable international relations which it will be the pleasure of these two gentlemen to maintain and strengthen.

In the *Independent* for June 19 the following paragraph is quoted from an address given by Mr. Bryan on Flag Day:

Only this morning I received assurances from the Empire of Japan of its desire to renew with the United States its general arbitration treaty. Before next Christmas I am expecting that at least twenty-five nations will have concluded with this country treaties by the terms of which controversies which cannot be adjusted otherwise may be referred to a disinterested international tribunal, thus practically insuring peace and justice between us and all of the great nations of the world.

Peace in the Balkans.

The war in the Balkans should be at an end. King George of Great Britain warned the delegates to the peace conference at London, Saturday, June 7, that "another war would be a crime against humanity." Diplomats have been busy at all the capitals of the Balkan States. The air was greatly cleared Sunday, June 8, by the Czar of Russia, who sent a telegram both to King Ferdinand and King Peter suggesting an arbitral conference in Salonica and St. Petersburg. The telegrams expressed regret that the Servian proposal had not been adopted, and set forth in no uncertain language the opposition of Russia to any plans for a new and fratricidal war. Sir Edward Grey, in an address, June 12, referred strongly to the present state of public opinion in Europe, and warned both Bulgaria and Servia that a new war between them might mean the loss of "the fruits of victory which they gained in the war with Turkey." Servia thereupon released her claims upon Monastir and made public her proposal to reduce her armies at once. But at this writing Bulgaria is finding it most difficult to adjust herself to the demands of Greece and Servia.

In the meantime it is quite generally agreed that the political situation in Turkey is little less than a condi-

tion of chronic vendetta. Mahmud Shefketh Pasha, the Grand Vizier, a conservative of the party of Young Turks, was murdered in the streets of Constantinople, Wednesday, June 11. This act is looked upon as an expression of revenge for the murder of Nazim Pasha during the time of the last *coup d'état* by the Young Turks under Enver Bey. It is probable that other assassinations will follow. The army at Tchataldja is said to be planning trouble. There is no leader of promise in sight except Hilmi Pasha, from whom, we fear, little may be expected.

Japanese Studying Situation at First Hand.

Messrs. J. Soyeda and Tadao Kamiya, of Tokyo, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Japan, together with Mr. George Shima, the "Potato King" of California, and Mr. H. Abiko, editor of a Japanese paper published in San Francisco, visited Washington for several days recently. Dr. Soyeda is recognized as one of the leading financiers of Japan, and with Mr. Kamiya may be said to represent the best in Japanese contemporary commercial life. These four gentlemen, studying the situation with reference to the California alien land law, were bearers of Japanese good will to the United States. In conversation with a representative of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* they acknowledged with simple but genuine eloquence Japan's great debt to the United States. Dr. Soyeda, speaking for the others, emphasized the great influence the United States has had upon the modern development of Japan, pointing out that the responsible leaders of his country look to the United States as their "mother country." He emphasized especially that Japan has patterned her constitution largely after the constitution of the United States; that she has, in fact, learned most of her democracy from this country; that in all matters of statecraft she has been a pupil of our statesmen and other leaders. He expressed his regret that any feeling of ill-will should have sprung up in certain quarters between these two friendly nations. All of the gentlemen seemed to feel that the war talk was confined wholly to irresponsible persons in Japan, as no doubt is the case in this country also.

While these gentlemen were in Washington wholly in an unofficial capacity, there is no doubt that their visit will accomplish much toward a better understanding between the two nations.

There can be no permanent breach between Japan and the United States. The United States will be true to the ancient faith of the fathers, who lived and labored that this land might be a refuge for the oppressed of all nations and that race distinctions might not enter into the question of citizenship. Immigration laws are nec-